

Rules and Rates of Advertising.

Ten Lines or Less.	
One week, - - \$1 00	Two months, - - \$3 50
Two weeks, - - 1 25	Three months, - - 8 00
Three weeks, - - 1 50	Four months, - - 14 00
One month, - - 2 00	Twelve months, - - 14 00
Each additional month (less than half a column and published for a shorter time than three months) charged in the same proportion.	

For Half Column.

One month, - - \$7 00	Six months, - - \$13 00
Three months, - - 12 00	Twelve months, - - 23 00

For Whole Column.

One month, - - \$10 00	Six months, - - \$20 00
Three months, - - 15 00	Twelve months, - - 30 00

Cards.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 6 lines will be inserted for \$1 per month, or \$10 per year.

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Yearly or half-yearly advertisers are allowed the privilege of quarterly charges, without additional charges.

Patent Medicines charged the same as other advertisements.

The privilege of Yearly Advertising is strictly limited to those firms immediate and regular business, and the business of an Advertising Firm is not considered as including that of its individual members.

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SATURDAY GAZETTE

OFFICE—West Side of the Public Square.

BARDSTOWN, KY.: June 30.

Saturday, : : : : : June 30.

Job Work.—Orders for job-work executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.

PERRYVILLE SEMINARY.—We have received the annual catalogue of this institution, which is situated at Perryville, Boyle county, Ky. It is under the management of the Kentucky Presbytery; yet all the pupils are allowed to attend their own churches. The number of pupils for the present session are, males 62, and females 54, making a grand total of 116.

The Know Nothing Secrets.—We direct the attention of the curious to the communication of our Harrodsburg correspondent, "O. A. U." He is indorsed to us as a gentleman by a gentleman, and we are assured by a person of this county who has been a member of the order, that the communication is a truthful record.

Were ever such silly mummuries and childish claptraps before invented to baffle the ignorant and credulous!

The Paducah Journal has at its masthead the name of Gen. Wm. Morrow, as an old line whig candidate for Congress. We would guard our successors of the Journal to beware of wolves in sheep's clothing. If this Gen. Wm. Morrow is not an oath-bound member of the know nothing order, then we have been greatly informed. Better support a true democrat than a false whig.

The editor of the *Gazette* thinks we are "offensive," "vile," and "insulting" in our remarks. This same editor should beware of Know-Nothing preachers. Don't trust them in the light of noonday and hardly then. There's "danger in the dark."

Now isn't he a pretty boy, to become self-appointed on chessmen, &—American.

When we wrote the paragraph above objected to we did not know—nor do we now know—that any knew nothing preacher, little or big, was connected with the editorial department of the American. Hence we could not have intended any personal offence to that establishment. If the case is different, we deeply regret writing the paragraph, and beg leave most respectfully to withdraw it. We are determined that our friend, or friends, of the American shall have no just cause of complaint against us.

So far as we have any knowledge, no paper in the State of Kentucky, devoted to the principles of the American party, has published a line in defence of the Catholic clergy. It is well with it.

It was well you prefaced your remarks with "so far as we have any knowledge."

You should always so prefare your editorials. It will excuse an abundance of ignorant twaddle for which, and for which alone, your paper is distinguished. The truth is there is not a know nothing paper in the State that has not only published articles in derogation of the Catholic clergy, but in derogation of all Catholics, laymen as well as clergymen. And for this conduct there is no excuse. No Catholic clergymen has taken the stump in Kentucky, and no one of them is a traveling, street-talking politician. Whenever they shall descend their calling as Breckinridge and scions of other Protestant clergymen have done, by "stealing the livery of heaven to serve the devil in," then we hope they will be scourged by the political press, and held up in their true light.

We have never attacked the clergy as a body—nor has any other anti-know-nothing paper. We have scored the political know-nothing mountebanks, who try to cloak their partisan characters under their clerical robes, and we still intend to do so. And we are pleased to see that the country—even the K. N. press—is awaking to the danger of this thing. See the able article of the Louisville Journal on "Politics and the Pulpit." See the Presbyterians of the West, and other true-blue Protestant papers. We are against both political Protestantism and political Romanism, and henceforth as heretofore will "cry aloud and spare not."

THE SOCIAL COTILLION, PARTY.

"With music and with flowers
Danced on joyous hours."

Not having attended a ball or other public party in Bardstown for years, we concluded to be a spectator, if not a participant of the "gathering" at Mr. Donohoo's on Thursday night, and we have no reason to regret our attendance. Although no dancer ourselves—except when some great emergency demands our services in that line—yet we like to see the "poetry of motion" executed by those who have a taste and heart for this amusement. As N. P. Willis says:

"We love to go and mingle with the young
In gay festal scenes, and with every heart
More joyful than the merry throng,
And their blue eyes are roses, and their lips
Parted with eager joy; and their round cheeks
Flushed with the beautiful motion of the dance."

When we arrived the ample rooms were thronged with beautiful belles and happy beauties. Age seemed to forget its weary weight of years, and vied with the younger girls in pleasant smiles and joyous merriment. The fair and the gallant were decorated in all the glowing charms of art and nature, and all was joy and mirth and happiness, and preching appointments.

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THE GAZETTE.

Job Printing.

We would again remind our friends, and the public generally, that we are prepared to execute every description of Printing at the shortest notice and lowest price.

THE NATIVE AMERICAN PARTY.

Their Southern Platform and Principles.

The following is put out as the official platform and principles of the Native American party, adopted by the majority of the delegates to the secret Philadelphia convention:

1. — The acknowledgement of that Almighty Being, who rules over the Universe, who presides over the councils of nations, who conducts the affairs of men, and who, in every step by which we have advanced to the character of an independent nation, has distinguished us by some token of Providence.

2. — The cultivation and development of a sentiment of profoundly intense American feeling; of passionate attachment to our country, its history, and its institutions; of admiration for the pure days of our national existence; of veneration for the heroism that precipitated our revolution; and of emulation of the virtue, wisdom, and patriotism that framed our Constitution and first successfully applied its provisions.

3. — The maintenance of the union of the United States as the paramount political good; or, to use the language of Washington, "the primary object of patriotic desire."

4. — Opposition to all attempts to weaken or subvert it.

5. — Uncompromising antagonism to every principle of policy that endangers it.

6. — The advocacy of an equitable adjustment of all political differences which threaten its integrity or perpetuity.

7. — The suppression of all tendencies to political division, founded on "geographical discriminations, or on the belief that there is a real difference of interests and views" between the various sections of the Union.

8. — The full recognition of the rights of the several States, as expressed and reserved in the Constitution; and a careful avoidance, by the General Government, of interference with their rights by legislative or executive action.

9. — Obedience to the Constitution of these United States, as the supreme law of the land, sacredly obligatory upon all its parts and members; and steadfast resistance to the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretenses.

10. — Avowing that in all doubtful or disputed points it may only be legally ascertained and expounded by the judicial power of the United States.

11. — As a corollary to the above —

1. A habit of reverential obedience to the laws, whether National, State, or Municipal, until they are either repealed or declared unconstitutional by the proper authority.

2. A tender and sacred regard for those acts of statesmanship, which are to be contrasted from acts of ordinary legislation, by the fact of their being of the nature of compact and agreements; and so, to be considered a fixed and settled national policy.

3. — A radical revision and modification of the laws regulating immigration, and the settlement of immigrants. Offering to the honest immigrant, who, from love of liberty or hatred of oppression, seeks an asylum in the United States, a friendly reception and protection. But unequivocally condemning the transmission to our shores of felons and paupers.

4. — The essential modification of the Naturalization Laws.

The repeal by the Legislatures of the respective States of all State laws allowing foreigners not naturalized to vote.

The repeal, without retroactive operation, of all acts of Congress making grants of land to unnaturalized foreigners, and allowing them to vote in the Territories.

5. — Hostility to the corrupt means by which the leaders of party have hitherto forced upon us our rulers and our political creed.

6. — Implacable enmity against the prevalent demoralizing system of rewards for political subversive, and of punishments for political independence.

7. — Disgust for the wild hunt after office which characterizes the age.

These are the on hand. On the other —

8. — Imitation of the practice of the pure days of the Republic; and admiration of the maxim that "offices should seek the man, and not man the office," and of the rule that, the just mode of ascertaining fitness for office is the capability, the faithfulness, and the honesty of the incumbent or candidate.

9. — The reformation of the character of our National Legislature, by elevating to that dignified and responsible position men of higher qualifications, purer morals, and more unselfish patriotism.

10. — The restriction of executive patronage, especially in the matter of appointments to office, so far as it may be permitted by the Constitution, and consistent with the public good.

11. — The education of the youth of our country in schools provided by the State; which schools shall be common to all, and free from any influence or direction of a denominational or partisan character.

12. — Inasmuch as Christianity by the Constitutions of nearly all the States, by the decisions of the most eminent judicial authorities, and by the consent of the people of America, is considered an element of our political system, and as the Holy Bible is at once the source of Christianity and the depository and fountain of all civil and religious freedom, we oppose every attempt to exclude it from the schools thus established in the States.

XII. — The American party, having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the whig and democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either. And the systematic agitation of the slavery question by those parties, having elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril, it has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union. And as experience has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disparties, and as there can be no dislodge submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace, to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject, in spirit and in substance.

13. — And regarding it, the highest duty to avow their opinions upon a subject so important, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense of the National Council, that Congress possesses no power, under the Constitution, to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the States where it does or may exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union because its constitution does not recognize the institution of slavery as a part of its social system; and expressly pretermitted any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit slavery in any Territory, and that it is the duty of all anti-slavery men to rally round the republican party, as an organization which indicates the united action of the people on the important question of slaveholding which now divides the Union."

14. — The cultivation and development of a sentiment of profoundly intense American feeling; of passionate attachment to our country, its history, and its institutions; of admiration for the pure days of our national existence; of veneration for the heroism that precipitated our revolution; and of emulation of the virtue, wisdom, and patriotism that framed our Constitution and first successfully applied its provisions.

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19. — The suppression of all tendencies to political division, founded on "geographical discriminations, or on the belief that there is a real difference of interests and views" between the various sections of the Union.

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21. — Obedience to the Constitution of these United States, as the supreme law of the land, sacredly obligatory upon all its parts and members; and steadfast resistance to the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretenses.

22. — Avowing that in all doubtful or disputed points it may only be legally ascertained and expounded by the judicial power of the United States.

23. — As a corollary to the above —

24. — A habit of reverential obedience to the laws, whether National, State, or Municipal, until they are either repealed or declared unconstitutional by the proper authority.

25. — Hostility to the corrupt means by which the leaders of party have hitherto forced upon us our rulers and our political creed.

26. — Implacable enmity against the prevalent demoralizing system of rewards for political subversive, and of punishments for political independence.

27. — The repeal by the Legislatures of the respective States of all State laws allowing foreigners not naturalized to vote.

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